.... C.

Prom Our Own Correspondent. HAVANA, Monday, March 31, 1856.

I learn that the man Quaco Ambrister, who had been brought from Nassau, N. P., and unjustly sold into Slavery in this Island, in which state of cruel bondage he had for a long number of years been most improperly held, having either got tired waiting for the decision of the Captain-General respecting his case, or else having by some means ob-tained as inkling that that decision would be unfawerable to him, lately managed to present himself on board the British ship-of-the-line Powerful, now in this harbor, demanding that protection which, as a British subject, was his due, and which, of course, was immediately granted. In consequence be is now a freeman.

The clipper-ship Sea Witch, Capt. Lang, from

Hong-Kong, with 500 Asiatic "free colonists," went ashore early on the morning of Friday last, some twelve or fourteen miles to the westward of the Moro Castle. Happily, the officers, crew, and the Ariatics, have all been saved, but the ship, I learn, is a complete wreck. There are various stories in circulation as to the cause of her having

The British Admiral, Fanshaw, in the line-of-

battle ship Boscawen, with the screw-steamer Termagant, the 80 gun ship Powerful, and the brig-of-war Arab, is now here. The United States frigate Potomae, sloops-of-war Faratoga and Cy-ane, and the steamer Fulton, bave left us, after a wisit of about a week's duration, and I believe are now at Matanzas. Among the clearances at Nuevitas, during last week, I observe the American brig Favor-

with a cargo of rum for Bathurst, Africa. cingular a cargo being sent to Africa naturally ex-eites suspicion, and rely upon it, the Favorite, on her return, will be duly watched and cared for. The weather, which week before last was un assally warm for the season, has again become cool and delightful at morning and evening. A blanket

at night is no longer uncomfortable.

I am sorry to add, the military hospitals are crowded with yellow-fever patients, and that that disease prevails among the merchant shipping and the unacclimated natives of the Canary Islands in

THE IMPERIAL BABY AND OTHER GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, Thursday, March 20, 1856. The Baby-Prince is the center of all interest. About his cradle circulate senators, legislators, diplomatic plenipotentiaries, judges and generals, bewing gravely to the little, red, pulpy Highness, or gaping "with an amiable risibility of aspect-a " modest cadence of body-and a conciliating cooperation of the whole man-which expresses an "officious promptitude for his service, and indi-" cates that they look upon themselves as the sup-"pliant appendages of his power, and the enlisted " Swiss of his political fortune." Outside of this arst dress circle, and not permitted to euter the palace, are lesser officials, poets of the second, third and so on, down to tenth-rate, designing artlets and lithographers, journalists and such other rif-raff, all in an extreme state of genuflection, either from the naturally lithe and supple quality of their disposition, or in the hope of raising their fortunes, as Sir Pertinax McSycophant advises, - by boowing, by boowing." Congratulatory ad dresses are pouring into the Palace from all the constituted bodies of the Empire. Those offered by the Senate, Legislature, Council of State, and diplomatic Congress, you will find in the Moniteur of yesterday. The imperial responses to these addresses are very noticeable. They are in the best style of that brief, sententions eloquence that dis-tinguishes most of Napoleou's speeches. In them Napoleon recognizes his revolutionary origin, and the duties and dangers of his position arising from such origin, with a directness and boldness that stand in singular contrast with the spirit of quietlam, blind conservatism and servility of many of his flatterers. While some are disappointed not to find a more definite announcement of the coming Peace in his reply to Walewaki, every one considers the affusions contained in that and his other
replies of the day as proof that the completion
and promulgation of the definitive treaty of peace
awaits only the speedy settlement of secondary
soliateral questions

The baby and mother are bulletined as doing well. The baby is—but I bethink me that some of your readers, if they read as far as here, may break out in democratic, rough impatience at so much talk over one baby. Let me set myself right

with them before I go on.

In the first place, my dear democratic readers In the first place, my dear democratic readers, it is my duty as reporter to talk of what everyhed the stalking of. So if you blame any one for overworking the baby, blame Frenchmen. But, in the second place, my dear democratic innocents, do not blame Frenchmen too hastily, for bowing, decorating, praying, singing, bell-ringing, powder-burning, Te-Deuming, praising, landating, esteeming, admiring, eulogizing, panegyrizing, applauding, acclaiming, cheering, glorifying, magnifying, exalting, dreaming, prophesying, vaticinatfying, exalting, dreaming, prophesying, vatioint-ing, divining, inventiog, devising, thinking, talking, and in general making an endless pother over, at respecting, about, on, upon and regarding this child and all unto him appertaining. Let me parenthetically intercalate here that the "event" has given rise as well to scoffing, mocking, jeering, eneering, flouting, etc.—not always of a sort cred-itable to the speakers and writers, but often witty and too often excusable and even justifiable.

It strikes you as ridiculous that Master Nap.

Eugene, etcetera, should be made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor at the age of half a day, and that high magistrates should bow before his cradle. This comes from your erroneous association of ideas. Read John Locke on that head. You mingle in your thoughts Master Nappy with little printing. Now, the cases are as different as possible. Nappy did such a service to the world by baving the goodnes to be born, that for that alone he merits the Grand Cross. He saves France. France gets saved, by the way, almost as often as our own dear Republic. It has been saved semi-annually at least for the last five years. Nappy, at this early age, works other miracles. We hear annually at least for the last five years. Nappy, at this early age, works other miracles. We hear of sources of justice, fountains of mercy, wells of fruth. Nappy is all that, he is; scaturiginous to an extent not dreamed of by little Jenkins; quite a "privilege," just in himself. A week ago there were eight hundred men and women in the galleys and in the prisons of France—guilty men and women, or they would not have been there—to-day they are released, have ceased to be guilty, because Nappy is born. If he had not been born they would have sontinued to be guilty, and would have had to stay continued to be guilty, and would have had to stay out their time. Nay, if he had not had the good-ness to be a little boy instead of a little girl, it is out their time. Nay, if he had not had the goodness to be a little boy instead of a little girl, it is not probable that more than half of them would now be innecent. A week ago there were some thousands of poor people in Paris, as there always are, who were in debt to hired nurses who farm the children (a working woman sannet afford to nurse her own child), and who had articles of clothing and bedding and kitchen furniture and heals lying in pledge at the Monts de Pieté, for sums of three, four, five and six francs. A week ago these thousands were suffering sharply on this necount—and very properly, in accordance with the highly "saved," orderly, religious and not disorganized state of present society. No sooner does happy get eleverly born, than a sum of 200,000 france—something like the cost of the cradle Mappy sleepe in—is devoted to the paying of these

debts and the redemption (in part) of these arti-cles in pawn. If Nappy had not been born the debts and articles and suffering would very properly have indefinitely continued as they were. A week ago Gen. Raudon, Gen. Canrobet, Gen. Bosquet were simply Generals of Division. Nappy is born without a strokum their part, and to-day these brave soldiers are all Marshals of the Empire. A week ago there more than one thousand Frenchmen banished in Algeria or living exiled in foreign countries, separated from their families, unable to follow their professions, suffering, as it was proper they should in the interest of family, property they should, in the interest of family, property, &c., for the salvation of France, of which last week they were the justly punished enemies. To-day, because Nappy is born, they can all come home, if they will subscribe to the Empire These selected examples will show you, my impatient democratic innocent, that Nappy and Jenkins are very differ-ent babies in their kind, and will, I trust, excuse Frenchmen and myself for talking so prolongedly

f the former.
But once more of the same subject. For his wake the telegraph has been put to new uses. Within an hour after his birth he received from Home the benediction of his Holiness over the wires. Odd. ien't it? This is one of the very few anec dotes of the Imperial house that you may rely on. I had it direct (through the Moniteur) from the Emperor himself. Another one of an older date from another source is perhaps not so credible, but is better. As Blanchard used to say, "if it is not true it is characteristic."

One day when the Emperor and Empress were

out for an airing in the Bois de Boulogue, and had alighted from their carriages to walk about a little, they came upon a pretty child of six or eight years old, under the charge of a nurse. Like goeth unto like. The beautiful Empress spoke to the beautiful child and said, presently, "Will you kiss me?"
"Yes," said the little girl, "for you are good and "beautiful;" and so they embraced. The Em-"beautiful;" and so they embraced. The Emperor, who, when there is no murdering or other ambitious wickedness to be done, is a friendly, good-natured man enough, then asked, "Will you kiss me?" "No." "Why not—because I am ugly?" "No." "Why, then?" "Because papa says you are a scamp (canaille)." The Empress laughed heartily as ever did the merry Cour of Tebs. It is the daughter of a Red, said she, still laughing. His Majesty laughed from the teeth outward and thought differently. He touched a secret spring of his great police watch, and in a few days received information that the enfant terrible was the daughter of one of his purchased Senators.

The underground circulation of such stories as this, of scraps of verse, sometimes of real poetical verses, of prose squibs, etc., orally, in writing and in print, is curiously extensive. No police on earth can stop it. The severer the police, the higher is the reliah of enloyment of the malicious or earnest inventor, repeator or circulator. You remember that the funeral of the great artist and republican, David (d'Angers) was attended by quite a concourse of old and young admirers of his genius and his political principles. Among the former was the honored old poet Beranger, among the latter many students from the Latin Quarter. The student cheered Beranger, whose songs they know by heart, and he embraced one of them as a responsive token of his leve for them all. It was said that two or three of the loudest of his applauders were after-ward arrested by the police and punished without form of justice. From that time there were student disturbances at the Odean Theater in the Latin Quarter, and disturbances at the lecture rooms of the schools when Napoleonic lecturers, Nisard and others, held forth. And trials and condemnations have been the consequence. Meantime a song was written in ingenious imitation of the style, and with much of the spirit of Beranger, though saily lacking occasionally in the conciseness, clearness and nice artistic finish of his productions, which has for the last three weeks enjoyed a great popularity by virtue of the underground circulation, vailed publicity I was just speaking of.

Some newspaper chroniclers and oral gossipe have of late been spreading the extremely improb-able rumor of the approaching marriage of Rachel. In the nature of the case it did not seem likely that she would care to be married; it seemed less likely hat any one would care to marry her. But the story grew and had its believers. The great acstory grew and had its believers. The great ac-tress—and great actress she certainly is, give her all credit for that; but do not let us forget that acting is not the highest kind of greatness at its best, and that the best interpreter of a great poet has small claim to equal merit with the poet—the great actress, I say, is not willing, however, to let the rumor die a natural death. She has pub-lished a letter contradicting it. A certain Brussels journalist, and perhaps others, find this letter witty, graceful, irank, piquant etc.

There lies before me a letter from the

of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, to Mr. Vattemare, in which that zealous apostle of "International Exchanges" of literary and artistic works, and of all good offices and kind feelings, is requested to be one of the organs of an appeal addressed by the French Government to all individuals and institutions in the United States interested in agriculture, to contribute to Agricul-tural Fairs to be held at Paris from May 23 to June 7, 1856, and from May 22 to June 6, 1857. The exhibition at these Fairs will comprise breeding animals, agricultural implements, machines and apparatus, and all sorts of agricul-"tural productions." As I believe that a copy of this letter, with an accompanying document, will be forwarded to THE TRIBUNE by this mail, I need not quote here the friendly and complimentary expressions respecting our country in which it

I learn by newspaper advertisements that am the fashionable novelties to be paraded in the Longebamps promenade of this year, is a new style of hoop petticoat—"Jupon Bouffant." A noted dry gooes house also a ivertises the appearance of the tubular petticoat ("Jupon tubulaire"). Your correspondent has not the remotest idea of the respective merits of these extensive improve ments, but notes them down in both languages for the benefit of your lady readers, to whom he re-spectfully commends the following passage from a sermon lately preached on this broad theme by a narrow-minded pulpit crator: "Those women "who drape themselves in such ample robes for-

get how very narrow are the gates of Paradise." The papers of the day record with curious de-ails the death by starvation of a learned man of letters, named Alexander Tinconi. He resided at No. 7 Rue de Vieux Augustins, where, surrounded by a mass of books and manuscripts, he passed whole days so absorbed in his excessive passion for study as quite to forget the wants of his physical nature. At last, if we can believe the eport, he actually died of voluntary, or rather involuntary, starvation. The body was quite over looked by him. Epidermis and stomach were equally neglected. He had not changed an article of his clothing for more than two years. His of his clothing for more than two years. His library and collection of curiosities were valuable; a part of them are left by his will to one of the public libraries of Paris. His fortune, which though not large, was more than sufficient to have satisfied all reasonable wants, is left to the poor of the parish in which he latterly resided. Tinconi was born in Constantinople, and had at one time occupied a high political position.

ORR. THE STREET PREACHER, CREATING WAR.-We have received the following from Capt, Wells of bark Kate Lincoln, dated Demerara, Feb. 22:

The noted street preacher J. J. Orr, better known New York and other parts as the "Angel Gabriel New York and other parts as the "Angel Gabriel," has created great excitament in Demerara between the Portuguese and blacks, so that the authorities have dispatched to a number of islands for vessels of war to protest the place. I bear dispatches to St. Vincent from the Governer of British Guiana for vessels of war. No war vessels in port, and but few troops, mostly colored. They have taken about 600 or 700 rioters as prisoners. The negroes have pulled down, plundered and set fire to a good many Roman Catholic Churches and Portuguese ships. The "Angel Gabriel" is taken prisoner.

Gabriel" is taken prisoter.

The health of the port is very good. Times are rather dult, as all mercantile business is suspended on account of the riot.

Pardon of Dr. Graham.—Gov. Clark, on learning from the highest medical authority that Dr. Robert M. Graham, who was convicted more than a year ago of killing Mr. Loring in a personal reacontre at the St. Nicholas Hotel, is soill that longer imprisonment would have resulted fatally, granted a pardon yesterday. (Albany Evening Journal.)

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN RHODE ISLAND.

CESTREVILLE, R. I , Saturday Morning, April 5, '56. A most diabolical attempt at double murder occurred in this region last night. The circumstances of the case are these: Last night two Irishmen, one a young and the other a rather elderly man, called at a lonely honer, at Hunt's Ledge, a place on the Sconington Raihoad, about 15 miles from this place, and asked if they might lodge there for the sight. Mr. Pearce, the occupant of the house, gave them permission to do so, and they sat by the stove for some time. At length so, and they sat by the stove for some time. At length, the younger man got up and went out, requesting the family to await his return. At nine o'clock, the u-ual bour of retiring, the family showed the stranger to a comfortable bed on the straw, in a barn adjoining the core, and as the second stranger had not returned

house, and as the second stranger had not returned, retired.

In the course of heigt the therfamily were alarmed by iond crees of fire, which proseeded from the place where the Irishman was. Mr. Pearce and a carpenter, named Wilcox, of Norwich, who was boarding with kim, ran to the barn with a light, and asked the occupant, who was shouting fire and making all sorts of hiscone noises, what was the matter. He reptied that he had dropped some matches in the straw and was afraid that the barn would take fire. They went to look for the matches, when Mr. Pearce observed a knife in the hands of the Irishman, and raising himself managed by a sudden movement to find off a blow almed at his neck. The knife entered his face just below the eye, inflicting a severe wound. The wretch instantly made another stah at his heart, but the knife entered about an inch lower than he intended. Mr. Whoex, the companion of Mr. Pearce, rashed at the Irishman, when he was also budly stabbed in the abdomen. A third person, Mr. Magoon, a neighbor who was that night lodging on Mr. Pearce's premises, arrived at this juncture, and together they managed to throw down and dwarm their assailant. Having bound him, a newse figer was despatched to Wickford for the doctor and Sheriff. Both of them arrived very soon after, and the wounds of the two men were dressed. They the wounds of the two men were dressed, are born very dangerously hurt, and we are informed but siight hopes are entertained of their recovery. The Irishman was taken to Wickford, and will be ex-

mined to-day.

The companion of the guilty man was found at East Greenwich this morning. He says that he is the tephew of the other Irishman; that he and his und rephew of the other Irishman; that he and his nocks are both named John Harrington; that they resided in New-York, at No. 9 Vandewater street, and were on their way to Manchester, N. H. He said that they arrived at Stonington the day previous and walked to Hun t's Ledge. He also states that he left his uncle at the latter place, and walked on toward East Greenwich alone, when he imagined some persons were in pursuit of him, and setting off on a run he fell into a culvert and burt his leg.

Wickford, R. I., Saturday, p. m., April 5, 1856.

While Mr. Wightman, the Sheriff, and Messre.

While Mr. Wightman, the Sheriff, and Messre. Babcock and Hunt, his deputies, were conveying Harrington to Wickford in a wagon, he feigned to b dying. Becoming alarmed, they loosened the cords which bound his arms, but left his feet tied Then one of the party observed the fellow open an eye and look at them, and then, before they could do anything to prevent it, he sprang upon them like a tiger and strack ost right and left. It was only after a smart contest that he was again secured. The examination of Harrington took place this afternoon, at Godfrey's Hotel, in this village, before Mr. Geo. T. Nichols, Justice of the Peace. A very large number of persons were present during the investigation.

Mr. Magoan testified under oath that he was a tin peddler, and lodged at Mr. Pierce's on Friday night. When the prisoner and his companion entered the house and asked for lodging Mr. Wilcox was putting a handle into an ax. Mr. Pearce denied them lodging, saying he had no room. The prisoner urged his request, and Mrs. Pearce said it was too bad to turn him out. Mr. Pearce then consented to his staying in the ban: he wanted hadle to the late. vent it, he sprang upon them like a tiger and strack

saying he had no room. The prisoner urged his request, and Mis. Pearce said it was too bad to turn him out. Mr. Pearce then consecuted to his staying in the bain; he wanted badly to stay in the house, but they would not allow him to. He asked for water and they gave it—for milk, and they gave him that also. The lad wished his uncle to leave, and urged nim earnestly to do so. He even cried because the other would not leave, and then he went away, leaving this man whom he called uncle. We showed the prisoner to the barn in the upper story of which he was to sleep on the straw. About 20 minutes after we had gooe to bed we were awakened by cries of "Fire," and other noises from the barn. Mr. Pearce and Mr. Wilcox both got up and went out with a lantern. When they got to the barn they asked the prisoner what was the matter. He replied that he had set the hay on fire. They went to look for the fire, but could find none. They then asked him for the matches, and he gave them up. Then he said he had dropped his pipe. Mr. Pearce and Mr. Wilcox stooped to find it, when he stabbed them. After a severe struggle we secured him, and I came here for the Sheriff.

John Harnington, nephew of the prisoner, was sworn.—He testified that he left before Mr. Pearce went to be d; left his uncle at Mr. Pearce s; he left him there because his uncle had been using rash language, and carrying on so that he did not want to remain longer in his uncle's company; he slept all night in the woods, and in the moraing went to East Greenwich, where he was arrested.

John Harrington, the prisoner, stated that he came from the Kerry workhouse in Ireland, by the ship Isaac Webb, to New-York, a week ago. His statements were exceedingly incoherent and contradictory. He said, in substance, that when he went into the barn he heard Pearce grinding an ax, and he thought that they were going to attack and murder him, and

barn he heard Pearce grinding an ax, and he thought that they were going to attack and murder him, and he acted as he did in self-defense. The prisoner behaved himself in a very indecent

The prisoner behaved mines in a very indecent manner throughout the examination, frequently inter-rupting the witnesses, and making noisy exclamations. Justice Nichols required the prisoner to find bail in \$500 to answer the finding of the Grand Jury. In de-fault of bail he was committed to Washington County

Jail.

The prisoner is a short and powerful man of brutish appearance. His face is badly bruised from the contest with the wounded men.

Dr. Church, who atterded Mesers. Pearce and Wilder and Wilder

Dr. Church, who atter ded mesers. Fearce and Wilcox, says that they are not dangerously wounded, although their injuries are of a serious nature.

As nothing could be found against the young man,
he was allowed to go at large. The shirts and pantalongs of the wounded men are full of stabs, and
stained with blood.

Harrington, on being taken before the Justice, tore
latter income. This letter, which was a forward

a letter in pieces. This letter, which was afterward put together again, states that he had five married sisters in Boston, and that he had been sent out by the Poor Law authorities from Kerry workhouse.

AN AWFUL SCENE.

We published in our paper a few days ago an account of the murder of four children by their mother, committed near Opeida Lake in Madison County. The following is the evidence before the Coroner's Jury

following is the evidence before the Coroner's Jury:
William Dixos, sworn, says: Sanday morning, the
23d, William Ward came to our house and said the
woman was killing her children over at the second
house; I went over to the house and saw a little boy
standing in the yard on the snow-bank; Mrs. Ward
was the name of the woman that was killing her children; the little boy referred to was her son; I asked
him if his mother had killed any of the children; he
said yes; the boy said yes; the boy said his mother
had killed Emma, Elizabeth and Netty; I met Mr.
Nebruler at the gate and we went into the yard has killed Emma, Blusbeth and Netty; I met Mr. Schuyler at the gate and we went into the yard together; I saw the children lying dead; one was on the ground near the stoop, another lay on the stoop near the door that goes into the house; another was in the hall; Mrs. Ward stood partly behind the door that led from the hall to the kitchen, in the act of catting her throat with a razor; I said to her, "Mrs. Ward, what have you been doing?" She replied, "Dispatch me quickly." I took hold of her hands and pulled them down from her neck, and took the razor from her; I threw the razor and the ax that lay at her feet on the floor out into the snow; the ax was covered her: I threw the razor and the ax that lay at her feet on the floor out into the snow; the ax was covered with blood. Directly my father came in, and we made her lay down on the bed; she seemed somewhat excited, and said to me frequently that she wished I would cut her head off. When I and my father were getting her back into a room for the purpose of having her lay cown, we discovered the babe in the bed, with its throat cut and dead. I saked her if she had killed her children. He reply was, "Cut off my head quickly."

had killed her children. He reply was, "Cut off my head quickly."

Charles Ward, about eight years old, son of Mrs. Ward, testifies: I saw my mother kill Ediz sbeth Ann first; she killed her with an ax; Anna lay down on the floor in the entry; my mother struck Anna several times: Netty was standing on the stoop and mother went and struck Netty with the ax; Emma, my sister, was in the house under the bed; my mother went and brought her out on to the stoop and struck her with the ax; Emma crept off from the stoop on her hands and knees; my mother struck her again; my fisher was on the lake fishing.

Dr. Wilson, being sworn, says—I am a physician; I have examined the bodies of the children lying at the house of Mr. Ward; I should think that the children, from the appearance of the wounds, came to their deaths by being struck with an ax; the infant's head is cut off; the second child's head is about half cut off; the other two are hally cut about the neck; when I dressed the wound, Mrs. Ward's eyes had a glassy look, and she said she did not wish to live, and wanted to have her head cut off.

have her head cut off. Lott Ward being sworn, says-I have been in this country about five years; I was married in England; my wife did not like the idea of leaving England to

come to this country; my wife had a great desire to return to England after we had been in this country about one year; I hired out to Mr. Chase of New-Hartferd. Oneida Country, and lived in the same house with him, but we had separate rooms; after we had hved with him about two weeks, my wife wanted to go back to England, and I did not want to go; about that time my wife made an attempt to drown herself, and also to hang herself, and ran a penknife into her threat; she had times of being low-spirited, and I was afinid that she would make way with herself; my wife's mother was subject to these spells of being low-spirited, and they had to confine her for a few days.

After the examination of several other witnesses the Jorg gave in as their verdict that the said children came to their deaths as aforesaid, by blows inflicted upon them with an ar by the hand of their mother while in a state of temporary mental derangement.

ANT HOUSES IN NEW-YORK. The Special Committee, appointed under a resolution of the Assembly, to visit and examine tenement houses

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TEN-

n New York, beg respectfully to report: That, in accordance with the above resolution, they received to New-York on the 15th March, and again That, in accordance with the above resolution, they proceeded to New-York on the 15th March, and again on the 22th March, and spent, on the first visit, three days, and on the last four days, in a personal inspection of some of the best known tenant-houses in the city, and in receiving from the proper authorities such information connected therewith as it was in their power to furnish. In the brief space of time allowed them for the investigation, your Committee have been enabled to do no more than to glance at evils of such magnitude as to imperatively demand a therough soal searching senting; and they are sensible that their labors will be unattended by any particular result, unless they succeed in impressing upon your honorable body a conviction of the necessity that exists for an extension of their powers, with a view to perfecting some plan of reform upon which future is gislation may be based.

At this late period of the session, when legislative action cannot be taken, it would be a needless enconchment upon your time should your Committee lay before you in detail all the facts they have elicited and all the scenes they have witnessed in the exploration of the haunts of misery, powerly and vice in the metropolis. They deem it sufficient for their present purpose to state generally that the examination they have made has convinced them that the evils sought to be renedled are of a serious nature, requiring the attention of the State Legislature, and demanding such action at the hands of the present Assembly as will recure their ultimate removal.

In order, however, that your honorable body may

renedied are of a serious nature, requiring the attention of the State Legislature, and demanding such action at the bands of the present Assembly as will recure their ultimate removal.

In order, however, that your honorable body may appreciate the magnitude of these evils and the injorious influences they must exert upon the prosperity, health, and happiness of the community, your Committee deem it expedient to set before you the following condensed facts:

Partial returns, made up hurriedly by the Captains of Police for the use of the Committee, show that in 22 Districts there are over 1,200 tenement houses, of the lowest description, occupied by not less than ten families each. In some of these as many as 70 different families reside, and into a few over 100 families are crowded. A number of these dwellings were visited by your Committee. In one building 112 families are gathered, some of them numbering eight or ten members, occupying one close apartment, and others had died indiscriminately in damp, foul cellars, to breathe the air of which is to inhale disease. Here, in their very worst aspect, are to be seen the horrors of such a mode of living. Here are to be found drunken and diseased adults of both sexes lying in the midst of their fifth; inicitic and crippled children suffering from neglect and ill treatment; girls, just springing into womanhood, living indiscriminately in the same apartment with men of all ages and of all colors; babes left so destitute of care and nourishment as to be fitted only for a jail or hospital in after years, if they escape the blessing of an early grave. Indeed, no language could faithfully depict the suffering and misery witnessed even in the hurried visits poid by the Committee blessing of an early grave. Indeed, no language could faithfully depict the suffering and misery wit nessed even in the barried visits paid by the Committee to these hotbeds of immorality, drunkenness, debauch-

ery and discase.
In the IXth District, out of 70 houses reported by In the IXth District, out of 70 houses reported by the Captain of Police as being let in tenements to not less than 10 families, 40 are designated as in a very filthy condition, and if for human habitation, and all of these are occupied by from 16 to 35 families each. In the Xth District, out of 67 houses, several are occupied by as many as 70 distinct families, and are reported as in a filthy condition, without ventilation, and destitute of the accommodations necessary for the use of civil zed beings. In the Xth District, in which are some seventy houses of a like description, the report says: "Of all the tenement houses in the District, "Folsom Barracks and the Cottages are the most "wretched and filthy—alike disgraceful to the owners "wretched and fifthy—alike disgraceful to the owners
of the property and the city that tolerates such naisanses. It could not fail to be a matter of surprise to
any one who would go through and examine them,

"any one who would go through and examine them, "that the occupants did not all die of pestilence generated by their unspeakable filth and dissolute habits of living."
In the Thirteenth Ward, in a building known as Manhattan place, there are 96 separate apartments. These are inhabited by 146 families—or more than 14 family to each room—numbering in all 577 persons—or about 6 individuals to each single room. The report of the Health Warden, setting forth these facts, says:
"These premises are three stories high, the cellars are in a bad condition, the sinks fitthy, and the vestilation poor. In the Summer season these premises are "known to be very filthy, and not the least attention "is paid to them whatever by either owner or agent their sole aim apparently being to make money extiniting in the same an entire disregard to all law

In the houses visited by your Committee sights were In many, whites and blacks were living indiscriminately together, negro men with white women, and white men with negro women. Young faces, haggard with want and bearing that peculiar look of premature age imparted by early sin, peered at them from every corner; misery and vice, in their most repulsive features, met the mat every step. Scarcely an apartment was free from cickness and disease, and the blighting curse of drunkenness had fallen upon almost every family. Here and there might be found, it is true, some attempt at cleanliness, some display of a love of home, some evidence of industry and sobriety, with their late rusl accompaniments, cheerfulness and good health. But these, your Committee found, were in most instances families that had not long been inhabitants of the neighborhoods in which they lived. The demoralization and ruin apparent all around had not had time to do their work on them. It is to be feared that too soon the missmal air will creep into their systems, undermining the sturdy constitution, and prosin meny, whitee and blacks were living indiscriu that too soon the miasmal air will creep into their sys-tems, undermining the sturdy constitution, and pros-trating its victims on a bed of sickness. Health fall ing them, want will follow; and toen must come crowd-ing rapidly upon them neglect of home, neglect of children, uncleaniness, drunkenness and sin. This is no farcy sketch—no future of the imagination. It is a stern reality—enacted every day in the midst of luxury and wealth—the natural and fearful result of the ra-pacity of landlords in an overcrowded city, unre-strained by conscience, and wholly unchecked by leg-ination.

Many of the buildings that are thus rented to the poor realize to their owners larger annual incomes than do the first class dwelling houses in the best parts than do the first class dwelling bouses in the best parts of the city. And yet they are estimated by the Assessors as almost valueless, and escape anything like a fair texation, notwithstanding they are the principal cause of the heavy burdens imposed upon the citizens of New York for the support of the criminal and the poor. This is of itself a forcible argument in favor of some active legislation upon the subject of term. of some active legislation upon the subject of tene-

ment houses.
In these buildings, thus crowded with human beings,

In these buildings, thus crowded with human beings, there is, with scarcely an exception, but one narrow stairway, and egress to the multitude inside, in case of fire, is an impossibility. Common humanity demands some law against this evil.

Every underground cellar in these tenement buildings that is not absolutely flooded by water and filth, is nade a lodging room for one or more wretched families. All of these are destitute of any species of ventilation; in most of them the floors are thick with putrid mud, and the pipes and sinks communicating with them from the upper apartments give out their offensive and deadly gas, and pollute the air of the whole neighborhood. One of the provisions of a law regulating these matters should be elected against permitting an underground apartment of any description to be vented as a tenement.

It would be an unnecessary encroachment upon your

to be instead as a tenement.

It would be an unnecessary encroachment upon your time to present in detail the numerous suggestions made by practical builders, and by the police and health officers of New-York, who appeared before your Committee, in reference to the best mode of effecting the much desired reform in the construction and management of tenement houses, with a view to removing the evils resulting from their present filthy and dan-

rous condition.
It is sufficient to say, that in every instance they It is sufficient to say, that in every instance they concurred in recommending legislative action at the earliest possible moment, and that they were unanimous in the opinion that only through the interference of the Assembly, and the passage of some law regulating the style of tenement buildings, and providing for their management, could the existing evils be properly reached or effectually remedied. In the views of these parties the entire New-York press has concurred, for there is not a paper published in the city that has not waimly approved of the object for the attainment of which the Committee was formed, and urgently recommended a continuance of its powers during the recess of the Legislature, and until some definite plan of reform has been perfected, to be subdefinite plan of reform has been perfected, to be submitted to the next Legislature for action.

The members of the Legislature, very properly desirons of protecting the State against needless expensions

ditures, are apt to oppose the extension of a commit-ter's powers after the adjournment, but your committee would be remise in their duty did they fail to urge upon your honorable body the necessity that exists for such action in the present instance. That the evils com-

tee's powere after the edjournment, but your committee would be remise in their duty did they fail to ure upon your bosorable body the accessity that exists for such action in the present instance. That the evils complained of in reality exist no person will story; that they need the interference of the Legislature for sheir removal all will admit. If the matter should be now ended for the present year, the expenditure that has been thus far incurred would be comparatively wasted, and the next Legislature would doubtless appoint a new committee, who would be compelled to commance the work anew, and would in all probability be unable to accomplish any result during the brief space of time they are enabled to devote to the subject during the session. The expense that would attend the probabily fruitless labors of a new committee, appointed next year, would suffice to enable the present committee, during the recess, to make a thorough investigation of the matter, to mature a well considered plan of reform, and to prepare a bill upon which the succeeding Legislature will be able to act.

Indee d, no expenditure that could be incurred in securing the removal of the evils complained of could be at all commensurate with the benefits and the saving that would result therefrom. To the wretched condition of the dwellings of the poor of New York can be traced an enormous proportion of the burdens imposed upon the property-holders of the city, and upon the State at large, for the support of paupers and criminals. From the foul atmosphere of the tenement houses spring the infectious diseases that so frequently spread through the city, sweeping away thousands, and not confining their depredations to the class with which they originate, but penetrating into the localities occupied by the wealthy, and rendering desolate many a happy household. Hundreds upon hundreds of paupers pour into the hospitals, stricken by disease contracted in these hotbeds of pestilence. From them drunkenness mainly receives its victims; for what will

similar reform in New-York.

The practical results which your committee will endeavor to secure through legislative action, and to which their inquiries will be directed, are:

Ventilation and cleanliness in tenement houses, so that the public health may be protected, the spread of infectious diseases checked, and the expenses of public hospitals and alms houses decreased.

An enactment against permitting the renting of underground apartments or cellars as tenements.

Regulations as to the building of halls and stairways in houses occupied by more than three families, so as to insure easy egress in case of fire.

The prevention of prostitution and incest, by providing that only a sufficient number of rooms, or a room properly diviced into separate apartments, shall be rented to families, and by prohibiting sub-letting.

The prevention of drunkenness, by providing to every man a clean and comfortable home.

In conclusion, your Committee would state that as they are all residents of New-York or its immediate neighborhood, the expenses attending their labors during the recess would be comparatively trifling, and they therefore beg respectfully to submit for the consideration of the House, the following resolution:

Reserved, That the Special Committee appointed to examine into the condition of the tenement houses in New-York and Brooklyn have power to extent later operations during the recess of the Legislature, so far as is necessary to cause them perfect some plan of reform, and to prepare a bill for the consideration of the rext House of Assembly; and that they be required to present their repert and bill to the next Legisla-Dioonlyn have power to extend their operations during the recess of the Legislature, so far as is necessary to canable them to perfect some plan of reform and to prepare a bill for the consideration of the reaxt House of Assembly; and that they se required to present their report and bill to the next Legislature some time during the first week of January, 1857.

JOHN M FEED, Chin, WILLIAM J. SHEA, Albany, April 4. SAMUEL BREVOORT, Committee.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible-House, Astor-place, on Thursday, at 41 o'clock the Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbronck in the Chair, assisted

by Wm. B. Croshy and Berj. L. Swan, esqs.

Four new societies were recognized, of which one is in Indiana, one in Wisconsin, and two in Connecticut.

Communications were received from Agents, show Communications were received from Agents, showing the state of the work at home; from the Hon. Thomas Shankland, Kansas, in regard to Bible distribution in that Territory; from the Rev. C. Byington, missionary among the Choctaw Indians, in reference to the Scriptures among that people; from the Rev. T. T. Cabanis, Secretary of the French and Foreign Bible Society, giving encouraging accounts of Bible distribution in France; from the Rev. Ludwig S. Jacoby of Bremen giving very gratifying accounts of Bible distribution in Germany; from the Rev. Mr. Wimmer, a Hungarian clergyman now at Bremen, in reference to

tribution in Germany; from the Rev. Mr. Wimmer, a Hungerian clergyman now at Bremee, in reference to distribution of Bibles among the prisoners in jail in that place, and showing the good effects which in some cases followed; from the Rev. Ramon Montsalvatge, and the Rev. D. H. Wheeler, showing the openings of Bible distribution in New-Granada.

Some preparatory measures were adopted in regard to a general and systematic exploration and supply of the untire country with the Bible.

Grants were made to a Bible Society in New Brunswick, N. J., for a mission Sunday-School; to feeble auxiliaries in Kentucky, Texas, Illinois and Missouri; pulpit Bibles for several new Mission Churches, at home and abroad; to the American and Foreign Christian Union, for distribution in Germany; two volumes home and abroad; to the American and Foreign Christian Union, for distribution in Germany; two volumes in raised letters for the Blind; and several smaller grants in different languages.

Appropriations in money were made of \$2,000 to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for Germany; and \$4,000 to print an edition of 20,000 of the Reval New Testament in Russia.

Being the last stated meeting of the year, it was gratifying to find the affairs of the Society in an encouraging and prosperous condition.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN SQUADRON. merondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MONTEVIDEO, Friday, November 16, 1855.

It seems to fall to the lot of the U. S. ship German own to do all the good things that are done by the American Squadron on this coast. Whether the work to be done is to redress wrongs and assert rights, or to relieve merchant vessels in distress, it is all the same; that ship is promptly on the spot, and always accomplishes its errand. Late on the evening of the 2d inst. Capt. Lynch

was informed that a large ship had run on the English Bank, and was in danger of going to pieces. At day-light the next morning the Germantown was on her way to the scene of disaster. The ship was the Adriatic of Boston, 800 tuns laden with lumber, dry goods, &c. After work ing six days, day and night, the lumber (300,000 feet) was thrown overboard, the dry goods, matting, ploughs and wire taken on board the Germantown and the Adriatic was got affoat and is now safe in the

and the Adriatic was got afloat and is now safe in the harbor of Montevideo, no other loss accruing to her beside that of the lumber. Under the circumstances of the case the was a gallant exploit, and I have no doubt the marance companies interested will agree with me in this opinion. To get off a large heavy ship like the Adriatic, after having been ashore so long, is a thing that happens only once in a great while.

Political affairs here look rather squally. The last detachment of Brazilian troops left here yesterday, the whole body taking the land route for Brazil. Revolution is talked of. The Ministry has resigned a masse, and the prospect is that Bustamente will find great trouble in forming a new one. The next election will take place in March, and it is barely possible that quiet may be maintained till then. Flores and Oribe have agreed not to be candidates for the Presidency at the next election, and they have also promised that they and their friends will support the person who is elected.

From Buenos Ayres we hear that Gen. Hornoz has, of late, been more successful in his expeditions against the Indians. Though he has not unished the red men

of late, been more successful in his expeditions against the Indians. Though he has not punished the red men much, he has recaptured 5,000 head of cattle, and given the country some confidence in the protection he

can afford.

The ships of war of the English and French nations continue to be useful as well as ornamental on this

The English Admiral, a few weeks since, adde The English Admiral, a few weeks since, added another to the obligations Americans are under to him for sid and comfort. Early on the morning of October 2, the captain of the American ship Cleopatra, with two boats, went alongside the United States ship Savannah, he having abandoned his ship eight days before, as she was in a sinking condition. He reported the fact that a launch, with nineteen of the crew on board, parted company with him a few days after leaving the wreck. The next day at noon the United States Corsul, Mr. Scott, being informed by Capt. Merrer of the Savannah that they had done nothing on board the Savannah in relation to the rescue of the missing beat, the Consul immediately took the necessary steps to have the British Admiral informed of the probable perilcus condition of the nineteen men at sea in an open boat. Though Capt Mercer made all haster of anticipate the movement of the Consul, the Admiral

was making arrangements to rescue, when the Savannah communicate The Trident, the same steamer that townah out of the harbor of Rio a few week having her boiler repaired at the time, and she was dered to get ready for sea as soon as possible. working all night she was ready for rea the next moing, and accordingly sailed, and was absent two wer in search of the missing boat. Under these circustances the Savannah could not continue to be idle her anchors, and so she went to see on the table.

tances the Savannah could not continue to be idle at her anchors, and so she went to see on the 5th.

The ornamental part of the work done by the Allies, in which indeed the ships of war of all nations usually participate, consists of firing salutes, manning yards, and dressing ship with flags on great occasions. On the 5th November the Allies dressed their ships with flags, fired salutes, and had a good time generally or the taking of half of Sevastopol. The French and English leave nothing undone to prove to the world how fond they are of each other; the demonstrations are truly affecting.

NO TIDINGS OF THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC AT PAYAL. The ship Marengo, arrived at this port yesterday from Havre, a very boisterons voyage of 83 days. From the time of leaving Havre up to the 20th Feb. mary, (with the exception of three days), the Marengo experienced one continued succession of gales from S. W. to W. N. W. On the 23d February, being short of provisions and water, she put into Fayal, and having been supplied, she sailed again on the 24th but she brings no intelligence of the missing steamship Pacific, which had been then out 32 days from Liver pool. The following vessels were at Fayal when the M. left, having put in in distress. Ships Wellfleet of Boston for New-Orleans, put in leaky; St. Bernard, from Newport, with iron, was leaky, had bulwarks and house stove. Barks Warren, from Pailadelphia with grain, was dismasted; Sumpter, from Charleston with cotton and rice, had cargo shifted and much damaged. Brig Reying, with loss of foremast. Saw

main and mizzen topmasts and bowsprit gone. The M. since leaving Fayal had very heavy weather. LOSS OF THE CLIPPER-SHIP SEA WITCH. The clipper-ship Sea Witch, from China for Ha-

coming in a large ship with painted forts; had fore,

vana, freighted with Chinese apprentices, went ashore on the island twelve miles west of Havana, on the morning of the 28th March, and will prove a total loss. Several Spanish steamers went to her assistance and succeeded in taking off the passengers and erew. No lives lost.

The launching of the new steamship Adriatic, of the Collas line, from the ship yard of Mr. George Steers, foot of Seventh street, East River, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock. All the mechanical preparations are completed, and seats and other desirable arrangements have been made on as liberal a scale as possible for ladies and other members of fami lies who may be present to witness the event.

TO BE LAUNCHED .- The splendid steamship Cube. 1,000 tuns burden, will be launched this Monday from the ship yard of Wm. H. Webb, foot of Sixth street, East River. This vessel was built for B. Blanco, esq., and intended for the South American trade. Machin ery from Pease & Murphy, Fulton Iron Works.

LAUNCHED .- Mr. C. C. Jeroleman launched from his yard at Belleville, N. J., on the 5th inst., a fine schooner called the Walter Raleigh. Her dimensions are, 134 feet long, 32 feet extreme breadth, and 12 feet hold, and her register measurement 510 tuns. She is the largest two-masted vessel affoat, and it is estimated that she will carry 1,600 bales of cotton. She is owned by Messrs. J. R. Gilmore & Co. of this city, and

owned by Mesers. J. R. Gilmore & Co. of this city, and is intended for their line of Savannah packets.

Naval.—On the 1st of December last, the United States flagship of the Brazilian Squadron, the Savannah as lying in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, waiting for her reflief, the Commander-in-Chief having been put on the retired list by the late Naval Board. The officers of the Savannah are as follows: Commander-in-Chief, Wm. D. Salter; Commander, Samuel Mercer, Lieutenants, J. M. Berrien, George F. Emmons, C. F. M. Spotswood, W. E. Le Roy, (flag.) Heary S. Newcomb; Acting Lieutenant, A. F. Worley; Acting Master, C. W. Flusser; Fleet Surgeon, Daniel Egbert; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Wm. Lowber; Assistant Surgeon, J. P. Thom; Purser, Charles Murray; Chaplain, Joseph Stockbridge. Marine Officers-First Lieutenant, Q. T. Doughty; Second Lieutenant, R. L. Browning; Commodore's Secretary, Wm. A. Ingereoll; Passed Midshipmen, B. E. Hand, J. P. K. Mygatt, Wm. P. A. Campbell; Captain's Clerk, Edward J. Murray; Sailmaker, R. T. Van Voorheee; Gunner, A. F. Thompson.

The United States brig Bainbridge sailed from Rio for Montevideo Nov. 12, at which time the United States sloop-of-war Germantown was lying at the latter place.

FIRES. FIRE IN FIRST AVENUE.

At 74 o'clock on Saturday night a camphene lamp exploded in the barber shop No. 375 First avenue destroying the contents of the show-window. Damage about \$25.

About 71 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire was

discovered in the cellar of the building No. 20 Bleecker street, corner of Hancock. Loss about \$100. Insured for \$500 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The fire originated among some cuttings from the patent bonnet frame manufactory of W. E. Kidd. The building is owned by Nicholas Low, and is damaged to the amount of about \$50. Fully insured in the Eagle Insurance Company.

At 12 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire was discovered in the livery stable of Wilson & Brother, Nos. 85, 87 and 89 Tenth street, by Officer Spier of the Fifteenth Ward, who immediately gave the alarm.
The horses and carriages were all safely removed by
the Fifteenth Ward Police, and the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the second story. They were forty-two horses in the stable. A number of sleighs, stored in the loft, were considerably damaged. Loss about \$200. Insured in the Peter Cooper Is-surance Company. The fire originated in the hay loft, but how or in what manner is unknown.

FIRE IN SULLIVAN STREET. On Friday night a fire occurred in the building reas

of No. 137 Sullivan street, but it was extinguished with a few pails of water. A few bedelothes only were destroyed. FIRE IN COMMERCE STREET.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building Nos. 20 and 22 Commerce street, occupied by Parker & Brown as a refrigerator manufacery. The fire originated in the basement, but her or in what manner has not yet been ascertained. The firemen of the district were early on the ground and soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames, not however before the establishment was damaged to the smount of \$2,200, about \$300 on the building and the remainder on the stock. Insured as follows: Os stock, \$1,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company, \$1,000 in the St. Marks, \$1,500 in the New-Amsterdam, \$1,500 in the Rutgers, \$1,000 in the Beekman, \$1,500 n the Fulton, \$1,000 in the Phonix. On machinery: \$1,000 in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Com-pany. The building, owned by the occupants, is in

sured for \$2,000 in the St. Marks and \$1,000 in the Beckman Insurance Companies. FIRE IN HESTER STREET. About 7 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the carpenter shop of A. Bateman, No. 21 Hester street. Damage estimated at \$100. A horse belonging to Mr. Bateman was burned to death.

Mr. Bateman was burned to death.

A Modri Banner.—The Postmaster of Chicago, it is said, has been dabbling extensively in the whisky trade, and wild-cat banking business, being the priscipal owner of a saicon and a wild-cat bank. But the charter election drew so heavily upon the latter that it collapsed soon after, leaving his credulous depositors minus about \$33,000. He and his friends have been engaged for some days in attempting to ascertain whether a "bank," like "truth," "when erushed to earth will rise again." After a careful investigation they have found that it "won't," and so they have determined, as we learn from The Chicago Democration distribute its assets, pro rata, to the depositors and other creditors. It appears that \$35,000 of its fundance been louned to his saloon, upon his own endorsement, and \$25,000 more to himself. The whole assets of the defunct bank, including this sum of \$25,000. Only \$\$5,000 have been accounted for, leaving a deficit of \$35,000. of \$35,000.